THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER B RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG., 23, 1865. NO. 14.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Rebel Officers in New York.

We find the following paragraph in a New York letter to the Charleston Courier:

"Sometimes the penniless Southern, turned adrift in this great city, meets with the good Samaritan. A pleasing instance has come to my observation. Several of our South Carolina officers—among them a General—who had just been released from prison, were passing through New York, and were sojourning here for a few days, while awaiting transportation home. One day they were on a Fulton Ferry boat, when they were accosted by a gentleman who asked if they were Confederate officers, as their dresses indicated. He gave them the card of a wealthy lady, living in a handsome mansion up town, with an invitation to visit. That evening to their surprise, carriages called at the hotel door for them. They were transported to the home of their lady friend; received with the greatest hospitality, and taken into a room where the finest and most costly clothing was stored, and from which they were entreated to fully replenish their wardrobes during their stay in New York, they were the recipients of the most generous attentions from their benefactress, and when they were ready to start their pockets were well lined with greenbacks. The good lady even went so far as to request the gentlemen to make out a list of such necessary articles as their wives might require and she employed two days riding about in her carriage from shop to shop, filling the orders."

Prisoners at Fort Warren.

A Boston paper says:

Vice President Stevens, for the last ten days, has been released from close confinement, and is permitted to walk wherever he pleases in the fort, between reveille and retreat, and even ascend the ramparts. He is always unguarded, and seems to appreciate his relief from his dungeon. Another prisoner is Mr. Reagan, the late Confederate Postmaster General.

Jefferson Davis' Family En Route for Montreal.

[From the Albany Journal, August 15.]

Three children of Jefferson Davis arrived here this morning on the St. John, stopped at the Delavan House for a few hours, and left on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad for Montreal. There were two sons and a daughter, younger. The names of the sons are Jefferson and William. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs Davis, a white servant girl, and a man servant. A large crowd was attracted to the Delavan House.

Railroads and Crops in Florida.

[From the Florida Union.]

On Thursday of last week the first through train from Lake City arrived at Jacksonville.—The benefits derived from the re-opening this route of 200 miles into the interior, are already manifest in the shipments of cotton, sugar, syrup and other products of the country which are daily arriving, and the shipments of goods of all descriptions which are daily being sent into the interior to exchange.

Mississippi State Convention.

JACKSON, MISS., 15.—The State Convention, which met here on the 8th inst., is composed of many of the ablest men of the State. The following resolutions have been adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of fifteen to inquire and report to this Convention such alterations and amendments of the Constitution of this State as may be proper and expedient to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the committee of fifteen be appointed to inquire into and report to this body such action as may be proper to be taken in relation to the secession ordinance, adopted and approved January 9, 1861, by a convention of delegates representing this State.

Alabama Railroads and Resources.

The Huntsville *Advocate* learns from a Washington dispatch that the Postmaster General has just ordered the renewal of the mail service on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, also to Columbus, Georgia, Macon and other important points.

It says: There are three railroads, partially completed, intended to connect different sections of North and South Alabama, which will penetrate the heart of the coal, iron, marble, &c., region, and which may be completed at once.—So soon as this is done North and South Alabama will be intimately connected—so much so that every locality and interest would be affected and benefitted. The great mineral wealth of the State will be opened up to enterprise and capital, and the State itself soon become a perfect hive of industry and population.

Earthquake.

A telegram from Memphis, dated August 17, says:

The shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, shaking building and tumbling down chimneys, upsetting loose articles, &c. An iron safe in an establishment was also thrown over.—The shock was even more plainly felt at Holly Springs, Miss. and Lagrange, Tenn. It lasted about ten seconds. No particulars of the damage done has been received.

ST. LOUIS, August 17th.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning; also at Cairo. No damage done.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.
Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.
T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.
REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

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WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.
No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES
is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL,
PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS,
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
BUFFALOE TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.
will be kept constantly on hand.
—ALSO—
FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,
&c., &c.
☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

STROTHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c., &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 5-tf

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.

—ALSO—
A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,
PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—
A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!
(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND.)
THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF
FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And oblige your obedient servant,
PH. THEIM.
Aug. 22 3m.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery
—ALSO—
HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Chemisetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe
New styles and very desirable.
—ALSO—
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Aug 14-tf

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BY
STROTHER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(The only Steam Power Press in the City.)

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PUBLISHERS, AND
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CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammar also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.
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NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE - - - - - $2.00.

THIS great work is now for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really
A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE
to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,
COAL, COPPER, LEAD, IRON AND GOLD MINES,
Quarries Lumber Lands, etc. etc.
☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.
Address W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Field & Fireside Publishing House,
No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
Aug 14 3t Raleigh N. C.
*** Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,
Petersburg, Va.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public advantages unsurpassed by none.

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Two weeks,	$ 5 00
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Two months,	10 00
Three months,	13 00
Six months,	24 00
One year,	40 00
TWO SQUARES.	
Two weeks,	$10 00
One month,	12 00
Two months,	15 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	34 00
One year,	60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy, [mailed,]		5 Cts.
One month,	do	85 "
Three months,	do	$2 00
Six months,	do	3 50
One year,	do	6 00

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Aug 14 tf Petersburg, Va.

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THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS
A GREAT
FAMILY NEWSPAPER!
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A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and news from all parts of the world.
It contains more reading matter than any other weekly paper.

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IMMENSE CIRCULATION DETERMINED ON.
The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single copies,	5 cents.
One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies, one year,	5 50
Five copies, one year,	8 75
Ten copies, one year,	17 00
(And an extra copy to any club of ten.)	
Twenty copies one year,	$30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at 1 50	

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To Mail Subscribers,	$10 per annum.
Six Months,	Five Dollars.

☞ Payments invariably in advance.
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Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.
The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a
FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,
The Commercial Department will receive the special attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re established to justify it.
☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.
BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. BERNARD, JOHN D BARRY. Editors and Proprietors.
au 9-1m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a
Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly
journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the age. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.
It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—to show the very form and body of the times." and it will have a sub Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.
Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.
The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

TERMS:

Daily, for one year,	$8 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
Semi Weekly, one year,	5 00
Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
Weekly, one year	3 00
Weekly six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.
If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.
Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED
THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,
THE SOUTHERN FIELD AD FIRESIDE,
take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to
POLITE LITERATURE.
It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.
It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.
TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,
Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.
TERMS—Subscription one year $5.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.
☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

A NEW PAPER.
THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.
This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.
Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partisan feeling or personal animosity.
Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.
TERMS. Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.
☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.
J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. C. BB.
The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4.00
For one month - - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

THE LAST *Standard* contains an interesting and able correspondence between Gov. Holden and Gen. Ruger, in regard to the propriety of transferring all cases and especially criminal cases over which the civil Courts more properly have jurisdiction, to those Courts for investigation.

The great length of the correspondence, we regret, excludes it from our columns, unless the necessity for its more extensive publication be made to appear. Gen. Ruger maintains with much force that in the present condition of North Carolina, the military has exclusive jurisdiction over the preservation of order, and consequently to punish the disorderly—that in the exercise of this jurisdiction there is no need of conflict between the military and whatever of civil authority there is in the State. Gov. Holden objects to this position and argues that the purposes of the President in reconstructing the State and in clothing him with the power of Provisional Governor, looked to an early restoration of the civil Courts as an essential part of the programme, and that by consequence the establishing of civil courts presupposed the extension of their jurisdiction over causes of a civil nature, which could not be done so long as the military exercised the prerogative to preserve order among our people. The correspondence is highly creditable to both parties and is in admirable temper. The Governor has referred the whole question with the correspondence to President Johnson. We were not aware until the *Standard* suggested it, that any one doubted Gov. Holden's anxiety to restore civil law and order to the State, at an early period. The only difficulty we have heard suggested, is to the plan of its accomplishment.

THE POLITICAL CAULDRON at the North is preparing for a red heat. Conventions of the several parties are preparing for the approaching elections, all of which it would seem will be made to turn either *pro* or *con.* upon the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. So far, most of the Union as well as the Democratic conventions have endorsed his policy and express confidence in his administration, but the elements are in motion for the formation of an antogonistic party under the lead of Chase and Sumner.

The New York *Herald* whether it correctly reads the teachings of the political barometer or not, while it professes great repugnance to the doctrines and policy of the Chase party, now actually urges the South to yield to the vagaries of that party and admit negro suffrage, rather than run the risk of a trial of strength before the next Congress for the recognition of the Southern States. When the *Herald* speaks sincerely, it is a good judge of public opinion. The difficulty is in determining when it talks as it thinks, or talks for pay.

From all points, the evidence is palpable, that whatever may be the machinations of the Chase and Sumner party, no effort of theirs will move President Johnson from his position. Negro suffrage cannot be forced upon the South, either by his effort or connivance. He intends, however stringent he may be in the requisitions he makes upon the Southern States as to loyalty, &c., that each one shall be allowed what the Constitution guarantees to them in making their own terms of suffrage.

WHAT DOES NORTH CAROLINA NEED? We need the energy and the enterprise suited to the demands of the times and our present condition.—We need men who are determined to succeed in bringing out the latent wealth of the State. We need scientific farmers, well skilled artizans and intelligent, enterprising working men to strike out untried paths of industry to force it out.—Whatever schemes tend to accomplish this end, should be encouraged and fostered.

In the East, turpentine, cotton, corn, pork and fish can be produced in quantities hitherto yet unknown by the application of the proper skill and industry. Our middle country might be made a garden spot. Cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and fruits grow in the highest perfection and under proper culture the yield would be immense. Our mountain country yields the grasses in perfection. As a grazing country it might equal any in the world. Wheat, corn, tobacco and hay can be produced finely. Its mineral wealth and its water power are beyond calculation. The present area of the State, if brought under proper culture, would support a population one hundred times as great as it now has.

Let our people look to this. The improvement and proper culture of the soil, and the developement of the mineral wealth of the State are matters which should interest every citizen.

IT WILL BE SEEN THAT certain gentlemen of the county of Wake, for the purpose of solidifying and strengthening the Union party in this County, have taken it upon themselves to call a County Convention to meet on the 2d of September next, which shall nominate candidates for the approaching State Convention. It may or may not be a wise measure at this juncture. We must protest against the disposition manifested in certain quarters to create the impression that there is more than *one party* in this County. These gentlemen want to "solidify and strengthen" *our* party. What party? Why the Union party of course. But are we not all Union men? Is there such a thing as a Disunion party in the County? We deny it and insist upon the proof. No man has been named for the Convention who is not a Union man, at least, by profession. We take it for granted that none of them are Disunionists now, though one of them at least, has been a bitter denouncer of the Union, who now professes to be a *par excellence* Union man. Is it the object of these gentlemen to secure the special nomination of that one, or to give him an easy place to fall out of the ring?

We confess we have but little confidence in securing an honest and fair expression of the wishes of the people of the County by such a Convention. The time is short and many of our people are tired of caucussing and political machinery. It is more honest, more safe, for the people of the County to bring out the candidates or let them announce themselves and let every one choose those they deem most fit. The only question before the people to decide is, Who is most fit—who is most able—best qualified to fill the place As to political differences there can be none among those who may be candidates. Every man of them we venture to say, would vote precisely alike on all matters which ought to come before the Convention.

Why then call a Convention—one perhaps packed for the occasion? Do the friends of this movement want to force out opposition to what they call the Union party? Do they wish to compel opposition where there is none? Let them beware of their partisan movements at a time like this. These gentlemen say, we want unity, harmony. But do they not see that this course is the very one to provoke discord and division. Let every man, we say, have a fair chance. Let it be an open field and a fair race, for every man who desires to represent the people of Wake in the Convention.

PERHAPS THERE ARE NO PEOPLE more attached to their native land than the natives of North Carolina. The inducements to force them from her soil, must be strong and the reasons imperious At one time upon the breaking up of the war, a feverish, unsettled temper came over the spirit of some of our citizens, which led them to reflect somewhat upon the necessity of a removal to some more congenial clime, which led to some talk upon the subject. But when the matter became more serious, and they began to cast about, and to *look* before they leaped, they were ready to hesitate. "Where shall we go," "What inducements are presented for our removal, superior to those at home?" These and similar questions put a quietus upon the movement.

Intelligence, energy and capacity for business are needed wherever men go to seek the improvement of their condition. These properly applied in North Carolina, promise as full a return of what constitutes the substantial happiness of man, as any other point on the globe.

In climate, soil and productions, we have as great a variety as is desirable. The resources of the State have just begun to be developed No where within the same area, can a larger number of intelligent farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, miners, &c., find greater range for profitable competition and profitable labor. Men of leisure and pastime can perhaps be better accommodated elsewhere, but men who expect to live by labor, enterprise, skill and industry, can find here the amplest opportunities for their employment.

Why leave North Carolina? Why barter her honest yeomanry, her brave hearted people, for a band of strangers, when wealth and comfort are to be had here by the diligent seeking? Our people will stay at home and stand by our glorious old State through weal or woe, and will yet make her to hold up her head proudly among her sister States.

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS of the North demand as a *sine qua non* in order to the reconstruction of the Southern States, that each and all of them, besides forever abolishing the institution of slavery and otherwise conforming our laws to this new condition, that every colored man in the South 21 years of age, whether wise or ignorant or but slightly removed from a state of idiocy or barbarism, shall be allowed the full benefit of the elective franchise.

We copy from a Northern paper in another column, the substance of the Constitution of each Northern State in regard to suffrage. It will be seen that in New England, a white man is nearly equal to a black one, if he be a foreigner.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE.—An exchange quotes and endorses the following:

"Georgia's resources are but beginning to be developed; not the three hundredth part of her soil has been tilled. She has the finest yellow pine timber in the country. Her mineral wealth is hardly touched. Iron and bituminous coal abound; copper, lead, and silver and gold are found. Good farming can take from two to three crops off the same land the same season. Land is bought at from $5 to $25 per acre, and large tracts at lower prices. White marble, of fine quality, is abundant; state equal to that of Wales.

For the Sentinel.

DELPHI NO. 1.

TEMPER AND TONE OF THE PRESS.

When the Confederacy was up the Richmond and all other administration papers dealt in threats—they met all arguments of the conservatives with threats.

The *Examiner* and Raleigh *Confederate* were obnoxious to conservative Editors—and justly so. We have discovered some imitation of the *Examiner* in the North Carolina press.

I will give an instance from the *Standard* of August 16:

"We think we have the best of reasons for saying that if the Convention, which is to assemble, shall refuse or even hesitate to abolish slavery, the Commanding General would at once dissolve the Convention without hesitation, and send the members home or arrest the refractory ones

This is our belief If any one thinks differently it might be well for him to have a short conversation with that officer."

This article will not advance the enterprise of Battle, Heck & Co., as Northern capitalists will not invest in a State, where the *Standard* thinks it necessary to give such admonitions after the manner of the late Secesh papers.

It will not do even "to hesitate," for fear of arrest. Well who is the Convention to represent, the people of North Carolina or New England? As to slavery it is already dead. The convention "can neither kill nor make it alive"

The *Standard* says, "North Carolina can never obtain her place in the Union until her constitution is so altered, &c." Now we wish to know when she got out of the Union—who put her out There were powerful men in the Convention in 1861, Governor Holden, Judge Ruffin, Mr. Graham and Mr. Badger, thought they put her out by Secession.

But they missed it. Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and President Johnson have all said, "North Carolina never was out of the Union," and whether they said it or not, it's true. The *Standard* places the State in a false position, when it represents her as out of the Union.

If she is out she was put out since Johnston's surrender. We are now actually paying the Union tax of 1862-3. If we are out or have been out, that tax is improperly collected. I wish to know who put us out—where, when and how—Mr Alfred Waddell of Wilmington, declared himself out and went to Charleston to see Edmund Ruffin peaceably fire on Fort Sumter for the right of carrying negroes into the Territories. He said vile things about the whitemen who would not go out with him. Now Alfred's come back laughing in the Union, and wants his negroes to vote I think of Alfred as Walpole did of the younger Pitt, he speaks other men's sentiments. When he came from firing on Fort Sumter, he spoke Edmund Ruffin's sentiments. When he speaks of negroes voting, he speaks Chase's sentiments; in each case it strikes me he is trying to anticipate what will be popular. The young man had better advise with his father who will give him good counsel.

I have not heard of his advising white folks since 1861. I advise Cuffee to beware of Alfred's advice—by it he ruined the white folks—and I know he has capacity to ruin the blacks, if they confide in him as the whites did in 1861.

But I am digressing There was another unhandsome article in the *Standard* upon the Milton *Chronicle*. I did not see what the *Chronicle* said—but the *Standard* talked as if martial law had been proclaimed and it was in command.

Now as the editors of the *Chronicle* and the editors of the *Standard* were all rebels—all unclean and needed the President's grace and pardoning power, they ought to forgive each other as the President forgave them, and if they so act as to deserve punishment, whether it be that by the thumbs or suppression of the paper; let the military act, let the military threaten not.

The editors of these two papers are exactly even and equal in loyalty. One of each paper fought in the Confederate army. The senior of one was a Confederate post master—the senior of the other fled from home to keep the stars and stripes from floating over his head. Their patriotism is all of the compulsory order. When Johnston's army was about, they were all Confederate patriots. When Sherman's army is about, they are United States patriots.

I will write you again if this does not displease the *Standard* or *Chronicle* or the military. These powers I mean not to offend.

Yours, DELPHI.

P. S.—Don't let your readers confound me with "Delphi papers,"—for they are Jacobinical in their tendency and taste, and the like of them has not been in type since Robespiere wrote just such articles for the Jacobins of France.

When I have time I will give you my reflections upon reading the Delphi papers.

D.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR—The *Standard* of the 17th inst. has a leader, charging that certain growlers are opposed to the establishment of civil law in North Carolina.

I want civil government, at the same time I will discuss with the *Standard* both the right and expediency of the late appointment of Judges If I show it is unauthorised, I need not enter into the expediency, for nothing is expedient that is against the Constitution. The *Standard* need not reply by talking of "growlers" and threaten with the Military. There is no argument in such a course.

Article III, Sec. 1, of the Constitution says: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

In Howard's reports, if this plain reading of the Constitution does not convince, the *Standard* will find the case of Jacker vs Montgomery decided in 1851. Chief Justice Taney delivers the opinion of the court, in which it is declared that the appointment of courts in California, were unauthorised and unconstitutional, and could be, and were set aside by Military authority. These courts were for a good purpose, they intended to aid in restoring civil law to California.

The right of appeal is guaranteed to criminals—to what court would a criminal convicted now appeal? What judgment pronounced by Governor Holden's provisional Judges could stand the push of a corporals bayonet

The State of Virginia has had an organised state government for two years The decisions do not stand against the Military, nor can ours.

Judges are responsible not to man only but to God. When a provisional Judge convicts and passes Judgment of death upon a fellow man, what answer will the Judge make if the criminal should crave an appeal, and say in the language of St. Paul, "Sittest thou here to judge me after the law and commandest thou me to be smitten contrary to the law?"

Will the *Standard* in its next furnish an answer for the Judge? A.

STATE SUFFRAGE LAWS.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AND ITS REGULATION IN THE VARIOUS NORTHERN, MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.

Maine.

By her Constitution, adopted Oct. 26, 1819, gives the ballot to every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having resided in the State three months. But persons in the military, naval or marine service, quartered in the State, and students attending a seminary of learning, do not acquire a residence thereby, (including negroes.)

New Hampshire.

By her Constitution, adopted 1792, still in force, gives the ballot to "every male inhabitant," of twenty one years, except paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. Freehold property qualifications were formerly required for office-holders, but these are abolished. New Hampshire never excluded colored men from voting or holding office.

Vermont.

Vermont which abolished slavery by her Constition, adopted July 4, 1793, declared in her bill of rights that "all freemen, having sufficient evidence of common interest with an attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers and be elected to office." By article twenty-one "every man" twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the State, who behaves himself quietly and peaceably, and who will take an oath to vote, "so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good" of the State, may vote. In Vermont, therefore, "a white man is as good as a negro if he behaves himself as well," not otherwise.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts, by her orignal Constitution, adopted in 1780, gave the ballot to every male person twenty-one years of age, resident in the commonwealth, having an annual income of three pounds from a freehold, or any estate worth sixty pounds.

By the amendment now in force the ballot belongs to every male citizen twenty-one years of age (except paupers and persons under guardianship) who shall have paid any tax assessed within two years, or who shall be exempted from taxation. But by article 20 of the amendments, "no person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name; provided, however, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its regulations, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age or upward at the time this amendment shall take effect." Massachusetts, therefore, never excluded any man from voting on account of color.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island, by Constitution of 1842, gives the right of suffrage:

1. To every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth $134, or renting for $7 per annum.

2. To every native male citizen of full age, two years in the State, six months in the town, who is duly registered, who has paid $1 tax, or done militia service within the year. Hence in Rhode Island a native negro votes without a property qualification, while a foreign born white citizen cannot.

Connecticut.

Connecticut gives the ballot to all persons, whether white or black, who were free men at the adoption of her Constitution (1818), and subsequently to "every white male citizen of the United States" of full age, resident six months in the town, and owning a freehold of the yearly value of $7, or who shall have performed militia duty, paid a State tax, and sustained a good moral character within the year. This was amended in 1845 by striking out the property and tax-paying qualification, and fixing the residence at one year in the state and, six months in the town. Only those negroes have voted in Connecticut who were admitted freemen prior to 1818.

New York.

New York admits to the suffrage "every male citizen" one year in the State four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no man of color shall vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth two hundred and fifty dollars over incumbrances, on which he shall have paid a tax; and he is to be subject to no direct tax unless he owns such freehold. Laws are authorized, and have been passed, excluding from the suffrage persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or any infamous crime, also; persons betting on the election. No persons gains or loses a residence by reason of presence or absence in the service of the United States, nor in navigation, nor as a student in a seminary, nor in any asylum or prison A registry law also exists

New Jersey.

New Jersey, the first of those enumerated which absolutely makes color the test of voting and in which slavery existed up to a very recent period, gives the ballot by its Constitution of 1844 to "every white male citizen" of the United States of full age, residing one year in the State and five months in the county, except that no soldier or marine quartered therein shall acquire the right, and no pauper, idiot, insane person or person convicted of a crime which excludes him from being a witness, shall vote.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania gives a vote to "every white freeman" of full age who has resided one year in the State and ten days in the election district, and has within two years paid a tax, except that a once qualified voter returning into the State after an absence which disqualifies him from voting, regains his vote by a six months' residence, and except that white free citizens under twenty-two and over twenty-one vote without paying taxes.

Ohio.

Ohio, by her Constitution of 1851, limits the elective franchise to "every white male citizen" of the United States of full age, resident one year in the State, excluding persons in the military and naval service, and idiots and insane persons. But the courts of Ohio having held that every person of one-half white blood is a "white male citizen", within the Constitution, and that the burden of proof is with the challenging party to show that the person is more than half black, which is impracticable; we believe that in practice negroes in Ohio vote without restriction.

Indiana.

Indiana gives the right of suffrage to "every white male citizen of the United States" of full age and six months' residence in the State, and every white of foreign birth and full age who has resided one year in the United States, and six months preceding the election in the State, and who has declared his intention to become a citizen. No soldier or marine shall acquire a vote by being quartered in the State, nor shall any person lose his vote by absence in the service of the State or United States." "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

Illinois.

Illinois, by her Constitution of 1847, gives the vote to "every white male citizen" of full age, residing one year in the State, and "every white male inhabitant" who was a resident of the State at the adoption of this Constitution. Like provisions to those of Indiana exist here relative to soldiers, seamen, marines and persons in the service of the United States.

Missouri.

Missouri, by her recent free State Constitution, excludes the blacks from voting.

Michigan.

Michigan, by her Constitution adopted 1850, gives the ballot to every white male citizen, to every white male inhabitant residing in the State June 24th, 1835, and to every white January 1, 1850, who has declared his intentions, &c., or who has resided two and a half years in the State and declared his intentions, and to every civilized male Indian inhabitant, not a member of any tribe. But no person shall vote unless of full age, and a resident three month in the State and ten days in the town. Like provisions as to persons in military and naval service, students, &c.

Iowa.

Every "white male citizen" of the United States of full age, resident six months in the State, sixty days in the county. With like exception of persons in military or naval service, idiots, insane persons, and criminals.

Wisconsin.

Every male person of full age, resident one year in the State, and being either:—1. A white citizen of the United States. 2. A white alien who has declared his intentions 3 A person of Indian blood who has been declared a citizen by an act of Congress. 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe (With like exceptions of felons, insane persons, and soldiers, &c., stationed in the State.)

California.

Every white male citizen of the United States (or of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under treaty of Queretaro) of full age, resident six months in the State and thirty days in the district. The Legislature has power to extend the right to Indians and their descendants. (With sundry provisions as above.)

Minnesota.

Every male person of full age, resident one year in the United States and four months in the State, and being either; First, a white citizen of the United States; second, a white alien who has declared his intention; third, civilized persons of mixed white and Indian blood; 4th civilized Indians certified by a District Court to be fit for citizenship. (With sundry provisions as above.)

Oregon.

Every white male citizen of full age, six months a resident in the State, and every white male alien of full age, resident in the United States one year, who has declared his intentions, may vote, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto,"

Kansas.

Kansas gives the ballot to every white male adult resident six months in the State and thirty days in the town, who is either a citizen or has declared his intentions.

West Virginia.

Every white male citizen (except miners, lunatics, and felons) resident one year in the State and thirty days in the county.

The results sum up thus:—Of the twenty-one free States enumerated eight permit negro suffrage to a greater or lesser extent. These are the New England States, New York and Ohio. Of the remainder, two New Jersey and Pennsylvania—are strongly "Democratic," and the first framed their Constitutions and applied for admission at a time when slavery ruled Congress and the nation. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas and Illinois (seven) admit as voters those not yet citizens; and besides the New England States, four, to wit, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota, provide for voting by Indians. One (Massachusetts) excludes the ignorant, and one (Oregon) excludes Chinamen.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to assemble at Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attorneys at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate

Aug. 22 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Oysters and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a Physician. Also a complete travelling basket

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES,

AND

NORTHERN EXCHANGE.

BONDS

Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Deposits received. ☜

☞ City papers copy. Aug 18 1y

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

HEALTH.—The health of the City is better than it has been for months. The number of soldiers, as well as blacks, has been greatly lessened recently.

Gov. Holden has been rusticating a few days at Kittrell's Springs, for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to learn, is improving. The heat of the weather and other causes, are driving those, who can do so, to seek comfort and health at the watering places.

ICE.—A larger quantity of ice was put up in this section last winter than usual, we believe. The demand for ice creams and soda-water has been so great that we fear the ice is consumed. We hear of no ice to be had.

Gov. Holden has appointed Col. William H. H Tucker a Director on the part of the State, in the Bank of North Carolina, C. R. Thomas having resigned.

ADVERTISERS.—Attention is directed to the following:

Messrs. Baker, Cowper & Co, offer bargains and desirable articles.

The new schedule of the Rail Roads. The line by this City and Petersburg deserves the patronage of travellers.

Thiem's Union Store has an attractive variety.

Messrs. Dancy, Hyman & Co., of New York, are well known commission merchants in the State.

Castings at the R. & G. R. Road Depot, is an important item to farmers and others.

COUNTY COURT.—A number of the magistrates recently appointed under the new *regime*, met in Court on Monday last. The following magistrates were appointed to administer the "amnesty oath" in that part of the County of Wake embraced in the 38th Regt. N. C. M: D. B. Griffin, Wesley Heartsfield, C. H. Horton, D. A. Wicker J. R. Reid M. B. Royster, Dr. W. J. Busbee, Dr. T. L. Banks and B. J. Perkinson. Also, in that part embraced in the 39th, Regt. N. C. M: A. N. Betts, J. A. Norris J Brodwell, A. Adams, J. D. Hayes, Wm. Laws, S. J. Allen, B. Y. Rogers and Dudley Pond.

On motion the following persons were appointed Inspectors of the polls in the several precincts for an election of delegates to a State convention, to wit: Raleigh, D A Wicker and D C Murray; Laws', J A Powell and J P Beck; Rolesville, R S Perry and G A Sanderford; Thomson's Store, W D Mitchell and H A Thomas; Morrisville, G P Wilder and A J Morris; Upchurches, F G Moring and Wm Jenks, Banks, H B Jordan and W H Rand; Eagle Rock, G W Scarbrough and N D Pare; Forestville, E E Gill and C M Crenshaw; Little River, B T Strickland and R Chamble; J Lyons, James Lyon and Jacob Sorrel; Lashley's Cross Roads R W Brown and D H Gardner; B Jones', J F Johnson and W H Stinson; N Jones, J M Jones and W Clements; Hayes' Store, B Y Rogers and S J Allen; Spikes, I H Rogers and B A Perry; Oak Grove, J P Chandler and H W Nichols; Ridgway, B Fleming and J H Buffaloe; Joel Jones', W H Beckwith and Gray Jones.

Ordered by the Court, a majority of the Justices being present and concurring, that the Wardens of the Poor be authorized to borrow on the faith and credit of the county, so much money as may be necessary to meet the present necessities of the poor.

Recent Order of Col. Whittlesey.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, HEADQUARTERS ASST COMMISSIONER, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., August 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 3.

It is reported that many freedmen refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that farms will be given them by the U. S. Government. If any do thus believe, they have no reason for their belief. The Government owns no lands in this State. It therefore can give away none.—Freedmen can obtain farms with the money which they have earned by their labor. Every one therefore should work diligently, and carefully save his wages, till he may be able to buy land, and possess his own home.

E WHITTLESY,
Col. and Asst Com's'r.

Hon. R. S. Donnell is a candidate for the State Convention, from the county of Beaufort.

We learn that John H. Haughton, Esq, Rev. W P. Taylor, B. J. Howze and J. A. McDonald, Esqs. are candidates for the Convention from the county of Chatham.

We hear it stated that Col. D. A. Barnes and Samuel Calvert, Esq, have been named as candidates for the Convention from Northampton county.

WILMINGTON ITEMS.

J. J. Conoley, Treasurer of the Wilmington Gas company, offers $50 reward for the whereabouts of W. J. Martin, who signed a certain voucher against the U. S. government for gas.

The records of New Hanover county have been brought back by Mr. R. B. Wood, who has had them in charge since the first attack upon Fort Fisher.

The *Herald* says that within ten days the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road will be in running order, and will connect Wilmington and Charleston with New York.

A meeting in Columbus county has nominated Andrew Jackson Jones, Esq, for the State Convention.

Saratoga Stampede.

SARATOGA, August 15.

The Wall street element in Saratoga was on Tuesday and yesterday in a quiver of excitement.

No sooner was it known that Ketchum and Graham had "gone under," than a general smash was anticipated, and a general stampede commenced. Half crinolinedom joined in lamentations and the fair urged the brave to repair instantly to New York. But the brave required very little urging on this point. The afternoon train carried away a large portion and the rest only postponed their departure because by going by the afternoon train they would have reached New York too late for business. A few sat up all night, and took the train at eighteen minutes past three A. M., others by the next train, until all were gone, and festivities suspended.

LATEST NEWS.

Through the politeness of Mr. Harris, the enterprising news agent, we are put in possession of the New York *Herald* of the 19th. We find nothing later than will be found below. The only item of interest is the following:

The New York *Herald* of the 19th contains a dispatch from Raleigh of which the following is the summing up of that paper:

"A despatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, gives the substance of a letter which it is said General Kilpatrick, who is now travelling through that State, has written to one of its prominent citizens, in which he expresses as his opinion that reconstruction there, as well as in the remainder of the South, has been commenced at least four years too soon. He is represented as stating it as his belief that the majority of the people of that section are not to be trusted, and will, soon as they again recover their lost political power, commence a persecution of all Union men as well as the negroes, endeavor to re-enslave the latter, and in conjunction with the copperheads of the North, attempt to secure a repudiation of the national debt and ultimately make another desperate effort to effect their separation from the Union."

So little reliance can be placed in letter writers from the South, we know not what confidence to place in the statement that Gen. Kilpatrick has written any such letter. If he has made any such statement, we are compelled to dissent from him in every particular. We read North Carolina sentiment entirely different.

The Richmond papers state that J. T. Dupue, who absconded from this city having robbed his employer of $20,000, as alledged, was arrested in Alexandria on Thursday last.

LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Pirate Shenandoah among the Whalers--Gen. Destruction of Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The latest accounts from the pirate Shenandoah are to the afternoon of the 23d of June, when she was near Cape St. Thaddeus, steering N. W., towards where a fleet of sixty whalers were known to be. Previously Capt. Nye, and left the bark Milo, during a fog, in a small boat, for the purpose of warning the fleet of their danger.

The Milo also spoke a French whaler, which immediately put away toward the fleet, having a considerable start of the Shenandoah. While the Shenandoah was at Ascension Island, in April, she burned the New London, bark Pearl, New Bedford ship Young Hector, besides the San Francisco and a Hawaiian whaler. She next burned the New Bedford and bark Abigal, in Gchaiska sea; then the Thompson, Kamkatska s s. and then several New Bedford whalers, as already reported in Onadair sea, where she arrived on the 20th of June.

Proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated today, giving the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

An ordinance, ratifying all judicial proceedings in the Courts including all judgments, decrees, deeds and indictments, also ratifying all State laws passed during the war, was passed to a first reading.

An ordinance prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law imposing any civil disability or punishment or forfeiture of estate upon any citizens engaged in the late war with the United States, or for the political opinions occasioned thereby, was also passed to a first reading.

A memorial was adopted to be presented to the President of the United States praying him not to garrison the State with negro troops, which was referred to Gen Osterhaus to be by him forwarded to the President.

A memorial was also presented praying that steps be taken in behalf of Jefferson Davis and Gov Clark.

The Constitutional Committee made a report, that such change be made in the Constitution of the State, as will hereafter prevent slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, and striking out all portions of the old Constitution relating to slavery.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug 19.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, with advices to the 12th instant, has arrived.

The *Times'* Brownsville correspondence says the Liberals have been steadily successful in the State of San Luis, driving the imperial forces within the defences of San Luis Potosi.

The people feed and assist the guerillas, and show themselves to be utterly opposed to Maximilian.

North Carolinians Pardoned.

The following North Carolinians have been pardoned:

Jas. B Sheppard, J. R D Sheppard, J. T. Leach and John B Sheppard.

CARD.

Messrs. B. F. Moore, P. H. Dowd and W. H. Harrison.

GENTLEMEN: The public mind of this County is in a state of anxiety as to who shall be candidates for the approaching Convention. We have heard your names suggested for that position with great pleasure, and we now take the liberty in this public manner to request that you declare yourselves candidates for the Convention.

It is our belief that you will be triumphantly elected, and in that event, you will be found the firmest custodians of popular liberty and the staunchest friends to the Constitution and the laws. We feel that our interests would be safe in your hands, and that nothing would be left undone by either of you, in the great work of reconstruction, towards restoring amity, justice and the Union. Very respectfully,

ALLEN ADAMS,
Swift Creek District.
ISAAC ROWLAND,
Middle Creek District.
S. M. WILLIAMS,
Panther Branch Dist.,
And many other voters of Wake.

A GOLD THIMBLE

WAS lost on Monday between the residences of Mayor Harrison and Thomas Branch Esq. It is marked "M. A. B." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Jno. C. Palmer's Store or with the editor of the *Sentinel*.

Aug. 23-3t.

From the Standard.

To the Loyal Voters of the Union Party in Wake County.

FELLOW CITIZENS!—It is apparent that the canvass now progressing in this County among friends of gentlemen whose names are before the people for the Convention, will be of a bitter and unpleasant nature. In saying this, we cast no reflection upon gentlemen who are candidates or their supporters. *But this is an hour for unity and peace!* The safety, the welfare, the prosperity of our State depends upon the election of acceptable, loyal and able men. Let not the citizens of Wake county fail of their duty. Let them, therefore, cast about and adopt those measures which are best calculated to quiet the public mind, and to adjust the conflicting interests of our friends and those who have hitherto been friends amongst themselves. In other words, we desire to solidify and strengthen the Union party in this County, and achieve a triumph for it at the approaching election.

We submit to you, therefore, the propriety of *immediately* assembling a County Convention, each district thereof to be represented by the best citizens, and proceed to nominate a ticket. All that any one can ask and all that we can desire, is that it may be a *fair* Convention. In order to secure this indispensable pre-requisite, let district meetings be held at once to choose delegates for that purpose. Let these delegates then assemble in Convention in Raleigh on the 1st Saturday in September next, and proceed to nominate candidates. A ticket thus formed, will, we trust, be acceptable to the masses of our honest and patriotic people.

We repeat, fellow citizens, that we do not desire to injure the prospects of any one, but are looking to the best interests of our party and our country. We appeal to you, therefore, to act speedily; and immediately upon receipt of this, or as soon thereafter as possible to hold your district meetings and appoint your delegates. The election is near at hand, and unless we act promptly it will find us disorganized and torn by conflicting issues and factions.

W. D. JONES, Forestville District;
WYATT J. HOLLEMAN or J. S. WILLIAMS, Car. District;
HENDERSON A. HODGE, Crossroads Dist.
R. M. BROWN, New Hill District;
I. H. COLLINS, Buckhorn District;
JESSE A. NORRIS, Middle Creek Dist.;
B. F. STRICKLAND, Little River District;
T. J. DAVIS, Fish Dam District;
S. J. ALLEN, Lick Creek District;
JARRETT BROADWELL, White Oak Dist.;
L. W. HOOD, Eagle Rock District.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmers, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MAR

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WILLIAMS, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce

August 19, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	10 00	to	11
Extra Superfine,	9 50	to	10 50
Superfine,	9 00	to	10
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	26	to	28
LARD—per pound,	24	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	40	to	50
CHICKENS—(Spring)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	40	to	50
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufacture).	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1
RICE—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COHN & BURNHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. COHN,
Aug. 18 3t C. W. BURNHAM.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED
DR. W. H. MILLER.
August 19 1m

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE, LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office good Store-house and other necessary out-houses on the premises. P. A. Brothers will show the premises.

B KER, COOPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J B Littlejohn.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C P Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N C
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Next Door to old Stand [Express Office].

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVE received a choice and well-selected stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods, Calicoes, White Goods, Mourning Goods, Hoisery, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Travelling Bags, Belts and Belt Ribbon, Cord, Wadding, Hooks and Eyes, Thread,

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.

W. H. & R S TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Soups, Salt, Pepper, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Pickles, Canned Fruits, Sauces, Beef Tongues, Boston Butter Lemon Crackers, Wines and Liquors.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A N excellent article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Chewing Tobacco; the choicest Cheroot Cigars.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES.

SUGAR Almonds, Cream Dates, Chocolate Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts &c

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.

EXTRACTS, Fancy Soaps and Toilet Articles.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

BAGGING, Rope and Twine

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S

FOR anything you want and you can get supplied.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
au 14 tf

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SWEETS AND CANDIES ON HAND,

Gum and Cassia STEEL,
English and MOLASSES,
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
A. Crushed and Ed. SUGARS,
BABBITT'S SEE BY SOAP MAKER—get a box of this and it will make your fat as the quantity of Soap it will make—only 50 cents,
TIN MOSE EDGE CHURNS,
WATER PAILS,
WELL BUCKETS and ROPE,
COOKING STOVES, &c.

D. T CARRAWAY,
an 18 3t With Harris & Lewis

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also to the purchase and sale on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
au 8 tf

KEEP COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. M. FARRIS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8 tf

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.,
au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at the store the below of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & PARKER,
au 8 tf Raleigh N. C.

FOARD & CUNNAGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf.*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

Jno F Foard. W. H Cunnagim.
au 8 tf

☞ Our papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col George Little's au 12-eodw

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING purchased the lines at their old stand, will give their personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has opened an office at the above well known stand and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial teeth from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14 eodtf Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 31—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN A. BIDDLE, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Parbors', N. C.
JAMES H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
P. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug 22 6m

Head quarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 9.

[Extract.]

II. CAPT. M. ADAMS, Assistant Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh, is hereby appointed Commander of the Post of Raleigh, with supervision of all matters heretofore under charge of Post Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig Gen HARDIN,
C MARLAND, A. A. G.

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
OFFICE POST COMMANDANT,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.

In accordance with Special Order, No. 9, Headquarters District of Raleigh, August 18, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.

M. ADAMS,
Aug. 19-1w Capt. Comd'g Post.

DAILY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865.

Reorganization of the South and Reconstruction of the North.

President Johnson has placed the machinery for the rehabilitation of the South in operation, and now finds time to attend to the necessities of his position in the North. The Provisional Governors have been all appointed, and are actively engaged, in their respective States, in restoring civil law and adjusting the affairs of the people politically and civily to the new status which the overthrow of the rebellion has placed the Southern people in. This work of reorganization is everywhery progressing favorable. The election has been held in one State—Mississippi—and the Constitutional Convention is now in session, engaged in the great work of transforming the fundamental law of the State in preparation for its resumption of the vacant chair around the family board of the nation. The preliminary steps are being taken in all the other Southern States, and the canvass is progressing for the election of delegates who are soon to meet and perform this important work for the balance of the States which were recently in rebellion. This has relieved the President of a portion of his arduous duties in connection with his restoration policy, being able to leave it mostly to his Provisional Governors and the people themselves to work out. The consequence is that he has now the time to examine into the condition of affairs in the Northern States, and reconstruct the several departments and branches of the general government in accordance with the present condition of the country, and can now look after the political and other interests of his administration in the North.

He has commenced his work of reconstruction here by overhauling the Custom House in this city, and in appointing a person at its head who is thoroughly conversant with his plans and policy. It is well for the success of his administration that he has thus early been able to devote some little attention to the officials appointed in the Chase interest, that their schemes can be checkmated before they seriously embarrass the government. Soon after Chief Justice Chase avowed his policy and started on his tour to inaugurate his party we urged the President to remove the Custom House and Internal Revenue officials, pointing to facts which conclusively proved that they were using their positions to defeat his pacification measures and to advance the political interests of Mr. Chase. The developments which have since followed have shown the correctness of our position, as Mr. Johnson, has evidently found upon examination. This removal of Collector Draper may therefore be considered but the commencement of the political reconstruction in the North, and is to be followed, no doubt, by a general decapitation of those who have been doing the dirty work of the Chief Justice.

While Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Chase used the Custom House and Internal Revenue officials to oppose Mr. Lincoln. It was the machinery of those departments which enabled him to manipulate the United States Senate and control it against President Lincoln. He has been preparing the same trap for President Johnson, and counted upon being able to hold the Senate through the some influences, and thus defeat the policy of his administration But Mr. Chase has found a far different man this time to deal with, and bids fair to be deprived of his great element for mischief. We trust that the President will follow this action up with the removal of all the officials of the Chase *regime* throughout the North, and overhaul not only the Custom House, but the Internal Revenue department. The latter needs reconstructing from the top to the bottom, and everything short of a thorough cleaning out of the radicals who have been nestling there will surely bring upon him serious embarrassments during the next session of Congress.—*N. Y. Her*

THE PUNCTUAL MAN.—Mr. Higgins was a very punctual man in all his transactions through life. He amassed a large fortune by untiring industry and punctuality; and at the advanced age of ninety years was resting quietly on his bed and calmly waiting to be called away. He had deliberately made almost every arrangement for his decease and burial. His pulse grew fainter, and the light of life seemed just flickering in his sockets when one of his sons observed:

"Father you will probably live but a day or two; is it not well for you to name your bearers?"

"To be sure, my son," said the dying man.—"It is well thought of, and I will do it now."

He gave the names of six, the usual number, sank back exhausted upon his pillow.

A gleam of thought passed over his withered features like a ray of light, and he rallied once more. "My son, read me the list. Is the name of Mr. Wiggins there?"

"It is, father."

"Then, strike it off!" said he emphatically, "for he was never punctual—was never anywhere in season, and he might hinder the procession a whole hour."

"Do you keep nails here?" asked a sleepy looking lad, walking into one of our stores the other day. "Yes," replied the gentlemanly proprietor, "we keep all kinds of nails. What kind will you have, sir, and how many?" "Well," said the boy, sliding toward the door, "I'll take a pound of finger nails and a pound and a half of toe nails."

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence-forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c., in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

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Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

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President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 45th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. K. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Thos. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.